

PRICE ONE CENT

NO. 174

MISCELLANEOUS

MISCELLANEOUS.

SHAWL AND MANTILLAS!
Extra Inducements to Buyers this Season.
Opening of Bulpin's New Store,
No. 415 Broadway, one door South of Canal
street, New York,
ON MONDAY, MAY THE 10TH.
ONE Thousand Elegant NEW MANTILLAS
Imported from PARIS for the occasion
will be exhibited on the opening day.
Special Notice to Ladies.
In order to satisfactorily inaugurate this
auspicious event of Removal to his New and
Elegant Store, the subscriber has determined
during the whole of the present season to con-
fer to his very numerous patrons throughout

every section of the Union, Most Extraordinary inducements as regards Price.
He is now manufacturing from Imported Parisian Designs,
MOST EXTENSIVE AND ENTIRELY NEW STOCK;
having, in accordance with his expressed determination as per prior announcement, made a complete clearance of all his former merchandise.
The advantages of purchasing from this collection will, therefore, at once be manifest, every article in the stock being entirely new.

Elegant Black Silk Summer Circulars.
 Do. do. Silk and Lace.
 French Lace Mantillas.
 Do. do. Talmas.
 Do. do. Circulars.
 Summer Cloth Elegance and Basques.
 Barege and Crape Maréts Circulars.
 Mourning Mantillas.
 Misses' Mantillas.
 Ladies' Dusters and Travelling Cloaks.

together with every other fashionable article connected with the Mantilla Trade.

Beautiful Stella Shawls, in black and white and every desirable color.

N. B.—The subscriber, takes this opportunity of stating, that whilst fully resolved maintaining the high character his establishment has already obtained for keeping a stock of first class fashion and quality, he equally determines to offer them at prices accordance with the present season of transmutation and economy.

GEO. BULLIN, 416 Broadway, N. Y.

(Under the Brandreth House)

LEGAL NOTICES.
STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.
JANUARY SESSION, A. D. 1858.
UPON the petition of Thomas H. Law and wife praying to adopt Betsy (a minor child and daughter of Ebenezer Lee) and change its name to Elizabeth Amy Lee, ton.
Voted and Resolved, That said petition be continued to the next session or this Assembly; and that in the meantime the petition be

WILL be sold at Public Auction,
Wednesday, the 2d day of June,
at 1 o'clock A. M., on the premises, by virtue

decree of the Hon. Court of Probate of
city of Newport, all the right, title and
interest which Paul Ogyering, late of New-
port, had at the time of his death in and
to a certain lot of land and a building there-
on situated on the South side of Pope street
Newport. Conditions made known at
time and place of sale.

JAMES G. TOPHAM, Auctioneer.

mt—lawljc 2d.

THE commissioners heretofore appointed to receive and examine the claim against the estate of Samuel T. Maxson late of said port deceased, present their report for consideration, and the same is referred to Monday

17th day of May next at 10 o'clock A. M. the council chamber in the City Hall in part for consideration, and it is ordered notice thereof by published for three consecutive weeks in the Newport Daily News, that all persons interested may appear at a time and place and show cause if any said report should not be received and commission closed.

W. B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Council Chamber of the City of New York

SETH W. MACY and Clark Burdick Administrators on the estate of Samuel Maxson late of Newport deceased present their first account on said estate for allowance. The same is read, received and is referred to the next meeting of the Council on Monday the 17th day of May next at 10 o'clock A. M. at the council chamber in the City of Newport.

City Hall in Newport for consideration is ordered that notice thereof be published fourteen days once a week in the **Daily News**.
Wm. B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

'ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.
THE undersigned having received assignment of all the property of **ANDREW H. CHURCH**, of Newport, (not ex-

by law from attachment,) for the benefit of his creditors as shall release claims against him within six months, he gives notice to persons indebted to a state of the said Assignor, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against estate to present them for proof.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.
BY virtue of a Mortgage containing power of sale, made and executed by David C. King on the 23d day of October

of Newport, vol. 30, pages 164, 165 and there will be sold on the premises in Newport, on Tuesday the 15th day of June, at 11 o'clock A. M. all the right, title and interest of the said John C. King in and to the said premises.

the time of the execution of the said
 gage in and to all of that parcel of la-
 uate in said Newport, bounded and de-
 as follows, viz: commencing at the

west corner thereof, at a point in the center of a stone wall, which divided the hereby granted premises from land conveyed to David King, by deed from Charles Potter, dated August 30, '852. thence Easterly, along the

one foot, to the centre of Bellevue
thence Southerly along the centre of B
street, four hundred and eighty-three
three-tenths of a foot, thence Weste

hundred and sixty one feet to the "lag horn" road, thence Northerly to the dred and twelve feet six inches to the of beginning, containing six acres, s dred and ten one-thousandths of a bounded Northerly on land of David

The terms of the sale made known time and place thereof.

Sold per order of the Assignees of the mortgagee. For further particulars of

W. P. SHERRFIELD, Attorney

W. B. NILES, (successor to V. B. Palmer.) Newspaper Advertising Agent, No. 1, Scollay's Building, Court street, Boston, Mass. Is authorized to receive advertisements for this paper, at the same rates as required by us.

In common with our neighbors, we are often guilty of fault-finding. Occasionally we feel and talk particularly hard against a certain faded and ever-fading spirit, which is the attribute of our brightest prosperity, and which causes even the triumphs of our enterprise to appear too much like decline. But once in a while the sky lightens. We are forced to acknowledge, and without reserve, the merited good fortune of a townsman. To a case of this kind we briefly call attention.

Mr. Henry H. Young has been for a number of years an example of a quiet, industrious and persevering trader, prompt and faithful in all business relations. It is not very long since he first took his stand at the Arcade corner, but we believe that his diligence and enterprise have been already rewarded. Recently we learned of his purchasing the building in which his store is located, and that circumstance provoked these few remarks.

Now, our young men go away expecting to find prosperity anywhere but near home. Some are fortunate, and do nobly. Such, we hear of. But by far the greater portion fail of bettering themselves. Why need they all leave old Newport, who has space to spare to them, for the sake of glittering uncertainty? There is room here, as elsewhere, for soberness, economy, and energy. There is always safety in those things. Mr. Young is by no means their only disciple, but he is a real one, and therefore we have used his name.

Mr. Buchanan, it is said, has regained much of his ancient cheerfulness and composure since the consummation of the English-Lexington treaty. How strangely that sounds. Every thing seems prosperous to a President of the United States! At a time when the great interests of Freedom have been cast to the winds; the hopes of the people crushed; Persecution and bitter Tyranny revived against a spirited, though infant, community. We suppose that the glees of Mr. Buchanan and of the Democratic party can ask no choicer nourishment than has just been afforded them. (Whom the gods wish to destroy, they first make mad.) Is a healthful adage which may yet find its most thrilling application in the nineteenth century. Doubtless, to the recent defeat in Philadelphia, which would be ordinarily so galling, is now counted a brave accession of joy.

MR. EDITOR:—I noticed in your paper of the 7th inst., a communication signed Tax Payer. Permit me to say that I fully concur in the views of the writer of that article. The annual tax for the town of Newport, in 1885, was \$16,000. At that time the general business of our community was much greater than it now is. The city tax of the past year was \$30,000. If the contemplated new School House should be erected, the cost can not be less than \$10,000. At this time of general business depression, are the tax-payers of Newport ready to pay four times as much tax as they paid in 1885? This is an important question which the votes of the freemen this day will settle. AN OLD TAX PAYER.

Governor Yek.—The following is an extract of a private letter, dated Canton River, Feb. 26:

"In catching Yek, we have not caught a Tartar. He is of pure Chinese blood, and rose to his high position by great mental capacity. He first attracted the notice of the Emperor by an historical book he wrote, and since that period his rise became rapid. He took the highest Chinese degree when 29 years old, and may now be called the second wrangler in the empire. He is very simple and regular in his tastes and habits, highly courteous and polite in his manners, does not drink. As a general rule, never smokes opium, never appears to evince the slightest concern about his fate, is a Buddhist, prays regularly twice a day with his head eastward, sleeps a good deal, smokes a good deal, appears much esteemed by his attendants and the higher class of Chinese, of course is as obstinate as a pig, and hates us cordially. His food is chiefly rice, ducks, pork, salted eggs, and some other curious Chinese delicacies: of course he won't eat beef. His drink is chiefly hot weak tea. He has never tasted cold water in his life, and swears a drink of it would kill him. I have twice had long chats with him, through the interpreter of course."

THE ROBINS VINDICATED.—The question of the relation of the robin to horticulture was discussed at the January meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. It was the opinion of many fruit growers that the robin is a perfect nuisance to the horticulturist, and that the law preventing their destruction should be repealed. There were some, however, who gallantly took the part of the sweet birds, and at their suggestion, a committee was appointed to ascertain their habits, and especially the kinds of food eaten by them during each month of the year. The chairman of the committee, J. W. P. Jenks, of Middleboro, has made his report for the first three months of the year, and it is entirely favorable to the robins.

LOCAL NEWS

The Newport Musical Institute, preparing a Grand Concert, to take place in the month of June, one week from next Thursday. It is the intention of the managers to present some very notable attractions on that occasion. No long an interval has elapsed since we have heard from the Institute, that we shall await the arrival of the 20th with considerable impatience.

The Report of the Relief Society, published below, is a subject for careful attention. Those gentlemen who have devoted time and pains to the needs of the poor, will be glad to examine the account and the result of their exertions. We hope that advantage will be taken of their charitable offer to continue in the work, and that contributions will be made to render the Society permanent and to promote the objects of its existence.

The Disbursing Committee of the Newport Relief Society respectfully represent: That the fund entrusted to them is exhausted. That there are still a number of families principally factory hands, who are entirely destitute of the means of living, and for whom there is no employment, not even common labor.

We ask of those who profess to think that they will go among them—we trust they will then think differently and be convinced of the poverty which we assert.

In their behalf we again ask assistance from such as are able to give it, and offer our service to such as may be kindly disposed toward these needy people, and will carefully disburse all sums entrusted to us.

We have received as follows: Collected in this city by the Society, \$770. Our townsman, Mr. Wm. O. Read, 100. Our townsman, Mr. John Caswell, 60.

We have distributed as follows: Flour in quantities of 15 and 30 lbs. 74 bbls. Meal, 1 peck and half bush. 230 bush. Molasses, 1 half gallon and gal. 143 gal. Soup of beef and vegetables, twice a week for six weeks, 90 gals. per day. White bread, in loaves of one lb. 1561 loaves. Pilot bread, in parcels of 1 and 2 pounds. 1290 lbs. Tea, sugar, rice and fuel in cases of sickness. \$33 07.

We have visited and relieved: 194 Families one to ten times each, as follows: American whites twice each, 57 families. Do, colored one and a half times each 21. English Five times each 55. Irish Four 61.

FRANKLIN L. LORIMER, SAMUEL ENOS.

MR. EDITOR:—There is an extravagance in spending money, and there is also an extravagance in using words; and I think "Citizen" in your paper of yesterday, really talks wildly. He seems to have worked himself up into such a panic, that the simple truth takes quite a spectral form before his eyes. He imagines that the School Committee do not know what is wanted as well as those who seldom, if ever, look into the schools, but judge by hearsay. "I hear no complaint," he says. He imagines that the Committee do not know within five or ten (or twenty?) thousand dollars, what is wanted for immediate purposes. He imagines that the Committee want to relieve a private trouble of their own instead of a state of things under which they know that the schools are suffering.

This is a strange way of treating such an appeal from a Committee who have been appointed to look into these very matters—some of whom have served the city for years, in this matter of the Schools, and could not get themselves excited from seeing longer, when they wanted to be. It is very unjust, when this Committee, and a Committee of the Council, unite in declaration, the one after year's experience and inspection, and the other after a thorough visitation, that a certain amount is wanted, not for mere fancy, but for the necessities of room, air, and health,—it is very unjust to say, you shall not have it, because if we give you ten, you'll take twenty.

The objections, furthermore, seem to go upon the assumption that the whole loan demanded is to come down upon the city in one grand and immediate tax, whereas the Committee have made it as easy as possible by proposing to distribute it over several (say ten) years, (and as future years are to reap the benefit, it is but fair that they also should bear their share of the burden.) And how small the burden is, compared with the benefit to accrue, compared with the urgency of the cry for relief!

I do not fear, Mr. Editor, that any one who really looks into certain of our Schools, or into this whole matter calmly, candidly and comprehensively, will refuse to vote for the loan; the trouble is that words thrown out often confuse and mislead the minds of those who may not have leisure, or opportunity, to attend to the real facts and merits of the case, and induce them to oppose measures which are really for their own best interests, as well as those of the community at large, and which they will afterward regret that they did not support heart and hand.

Yours, &c., LIGHT AND RIGHT.

CORRESPONDENCE

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 7.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Hamlin, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported a bill for the enlargement of the Capitol Grounds. The bill provides for the condemnation and appropriation of ground to the width of one square East and West, and two squares North and South of the present Grounds. The Committee on Public Lands reported back the House Bill, for the endowment of Agricultural and Mechanical Schools, without any recommendation either for or against the measure, but to be subject to the judgment of the Senate. The bill for the repeal of the fishing bounties being taken up, Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, replied at length to the arguments previously urged by Mr. Clay, of Ala., in favor of the bill. As a general thing he himself was opposed to the granting of bounties; and if any other or better means could be devised by which to secure a hardy race of seamen in time of war, he would not object to the proposed repeal. That was the great consideration in favor of the system. If it was expedient to train at Naval Schools an annual supply of officers beyond the present necessities of the service, to command our Naval vessels, it was equally expedient to provide a school for the nurture of tars to man them. Such a school was found in the cod-fishery. He alluded to the gallant and efficient services rendered by our Atlantic fishermen during the Revolutionary War, as well as of that of 1812. He said more than four millions of dollars was now invested in the shipping of these fisheries, and if it was determined to repeal the "bounties" it would at least be merciful to make the repeal prospective, say at the end of six or seven years; if not unjust to strike down without warning a branch of industry which had been enmeshed into life by the legislation of the country.

In the House of Representatives, the General Appropriation Bill, after some further amendment, was passed by a vote of 110 to 54. The Joint Resolution in relation to the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty being taken up, Mr. Mitchell, of Pa., argued that there was no emergency calling for the interference of the House with the Treaty making power, and that the position of the United States in Central America was stronger under the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty than it was under the circumstances previous to the adoption of the Treaty. There was no ground for desiring the abrogation of the Treaty, except the desire to seize Central America. He understood that the effect of the abrogation would be to open that country as a prize to be won by the strongest power. The Treaty would not prevent us from getting Central America, honorable terms, and it was well that a barrier was placed in the way of hostile seizure, which left the country open to peaceful colonization and development. He desired to see no Empire founded on force or fraud. The mission of the United States was to introduce a new political era, an era of cultivation in place of one of conquest and violence. Force was only justifiable in defence of the right.—The Minnesota Bill being taken up, it was opposed by Mr. Smith, of Va., on the ground of the alien suffrage clause in the Constitution, while the fundamental constitutionality of that clause was defended by Messrs. Milson, of Va., Phillips, of Pa., and Bliss, of Ohio.—The Bill was postponed until Saturday, when Mr. Stephens, of Ga., is to close the debate, and the vote to be taken.

At the meeting of the American Medical Association yesterday, the Select Committee appointed at Richmond, in 1852, to procure a stone with a suitable inscription, as a contribution of the Association to the National Washington Monument, made a final report. It states that the stone is now on the Monument grounds, at a cost of \$1,000. It is a block of Vermont marble sculptured with the motto "Vincit Amor Patrie", and with a design representing Hygieia refusing the presents of the Persian King, Artaxerxes, and his invitation to leave Greece; and reside and practice among her enemies.—At the close of the evening session the Association adjourned sine die, the next Annual Meeting, as we said yesterday to be at Louisville, Ky.—The whole number of delegates in attendance was about six hundred, accompanied by about one hundred ladies. It is universally conceded that a more intelligent and cultivated set of men, taken as a whole, have never visited the National Metropolis, not ever excepting Congress and its attendant train of politicians and speculators.

The Association go on an excursion to-day to Mount Vernon.

The President is waiting for Congress to make an appropriation for the two new Regiments, before designating and accepting them.

SPECTATOR.

The Richmond-South describes the beauties of the English Kansas Bill as follows: "It achieves a Congressional recognition of the Lieberman Constitution. It affirms the principles for which the South has contended throughout the struggle. It admits Kansas into the Union as a Slave State, and thus consolidates the victory of 1854. In practice as well as principle, it is now established that no Federal prohibition will avail to restrict the expansion of Pro-Slavery power."

Turnips Versus Witchgrass.

Witch-grass, or "Quack", as it is called here, is very troublesome in the spring, completely covered with it, I was driven to find some means to destroy it. The soil was a sandy loam, sand, gravel, and gravel. I knew that frequent plowing would harrow, in dry, hot weather, would kill the weed, but I wanted to find some means of exterminating it, and at the same time to raise a crop that would pay for the labor. While reflecting upon the best method to pursue, an article appeared in the New England Farmer, vol. ix, p. 182, which induced me to try a crop of turnips. Accordingly, I had a pretty liberal dressing of corduroy, from the barn-yard applied and plowed under, and the ground well harrowed. After a few weeks it was plowed and harrowed again, and a wagon load of grass roots was raked up and drawn into the middle of the highway. About the 20th of the 6th month, the plowing and harrowing were repeated, and the 24th it was sown with turnips, as I supposed. The seed was sown by hand in drills two feet apart. It came up well, but in a few days it became evident that I had been deceived in the seed, and that instead of ruta baga, a poor, purple topped root variety of early turnip had been sold to me. A small quantity of seed purchased earlier in the season was mixed with this, and proved true. Whether the seedman or his agent was in fault, cannot say, but the fact that farmers are occasionally imposed upon in this manner should induce them to raise their own seed, especially such varieties as are sown in considerable quantities.

In due time the ground was hoed three times, and the plants thinned, and in the fall 150 bushels were harvested. Had I not been cheated in the seed, a good crop would have been raised. However, I may as well make the best of it. My main object was nearly accomplished. The "Quack" was so well subdued that but little appeared in the fall, and I think good culture next year will subdue it entirely.

Working Farmer.

Buckthorn as a Hedge. It is not necessary for me to say anything of the importance of a good, durable, live fence. What the farmer wants to know is, what will produce the most substantial and durable fence both for the use and ornament. My experience with the Buckthorn may call the attention of others to it; and it is wise to "prove all things" and hold fast that which is good. I would say that the trial I have made with it gives encouragement that it will prove a most valuable hedge plant. I have a hedge of some forty rods that was set in 1852, and it is now a thick and substantial hedge. It is not at rapid grower, but is perfectly hardy, not having been impaired by the extremely severe winters of 1856, 1857. It can be pruned so as to grow in any desirable form. It is proof against the depredation of animals or insects, being so nauseous and bitter that no thing will eat it. It should be raised in the nursery till two years old and then set. The hedge in a single row six inches apart. When set the plants should not be less than six inches high, and the second year after setting they should be cut down to about a foot. They should be cut once a year in September or August so that the plants will have time to prepare for the growth of next season. By cutting well the first two or three years a thick and substantial hedge will be obtained. The seed does not require much preparation, but should be covered just as it is, enough to keep them moist, and they will germinate slowly and grow moderately the first year. As the Buckthorn is a slower grower than the Osage Orange, and not armed with such formidable thorns, it will require more time to raise a firm and substantial hedge, but when grown it will prove impossible to man or beast. Those who want a good substantial and durable fence would do well to make trial of the Buckthorn.—Emery's Journal of Agriculture.

A mixture of Crab-apple will be found to be a most valuable addition.

Dent Lane and Emigration.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman, in noticing our experiments with the Ashcroft and River's Swedish Stubble Turpin, wants to know why we do not emigrate. It will be recollected that the writer took the hedge of a marsh, drained it, and raised at the rate of nine hundred bushels to the acre without stable manure. The spot, we admit, was unpromising, and the turpins in better land would probably have yielded a larger crop. But we think nine hundred bushels to the acre is not so poor a remuneration for one's labor that he has occasion to turn his back upon the home of his fathers and seek a new one in the West. We believe that the advantages of the East and the West are so evenly balanced that no farmer has occasion to emigrate except from choice.

For many it is decidedly better that they should remain where they are, clearing off rocky land, draining swamps and marshes, turning wastes into meadows, than to seek farms ready made upon the prairies. There are thousands of acres of these unimproved lands in almost every county of the Eastern States, in the immediate vicinity of good markets, that only want capital and labor to make them largely productive. They are in the midst of civilization, within sound of the church-going bell, and within sight of the school-house and the post-office. The country is made up, and the farmer has not to be taxed a fourth part of his earnings to make roads and bridges, to build court-houses and jails, and to furnish society with the necessary fixtures of civilized life. All these things have been attended to by former generations, and the farmer has nothing to divert him from the luxury of cleaning up his farm and making the rough places smooth. American.

GOLD EXCITEMENT IN IOWA.—The gold fever is on the increase in Iowa. Reported discoveries of gold mines in Union and adjoining counties are mentioned in the papers, and parties are said to be making from five to ten dollars a day in gathering the dust. Occasionally "\$200 lumps" and good-sized "nuggets" reward the toil of some lucky individual. The sand on the streams where the gold is found, is of the same kind as that in which the precious metal is found in California. A letter from Osceola, in Clark county, to the Burlington Hawkeye, says:

"The gold excitement is high here.—There is a company of some fifty hands at work turning South river, and as soon as they get it completed, (the dam and race dug,) they expect to find plenty of precious metal. There are others making good wages digging in hills bordering the streams. It has been found in a number of places in this county."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ALPINE HAIR BALM. Restoring Grey Hair to its original Color. Guaranteed to cure Itchiness, Scurf, Dandruff, itching and all diseases of the scalp. This Balm gives the scalp a new and healthy action, restores the coloring matter to the roots of the Hair, which passes through the scalp and gives a natural color without the use of Hair Dye. It keeps the hair from falling off. Mr. Mason, Mr. I have found a Hair Restorative in your Alpine Balm, which has completely changed the grey locks for their original color, but has given them a glossy hue, which before they never had. JEREMIAH S. ROSS, 129 Wickenden street, Providence, May 20, 1887.

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Testimony of a Lady Over 60 Years of Age. My hair has been grey for a number of years, and I have been obliged to wear a front piece and cap; but have always found a difficulty when having a bonnet on to keep the front piece from coming back and showing the hair. Finally, I concluded to use your Alpine Hair Balm. I used one bottle only and my hair has come back to its natural color, and is now brown. My hair is now perfectly free from dandruff and is soft and glossy. Very respectfully, SARAH LYON, Providence, May 29, 1887.

D. P. VES & CO., 30 Milk street, Boston, Mass., sole agents for the United States and Canada. Manufactured and sold by G. A. P. MASON, Apothecary, No. 107 Broad street, Boston, and by J. H. Taylor and B. H. Thiele, 102 Essex street, New York.

WILLIAM H. SMITH, DENTIST, Swinburn's Block, 139 Thames-st.

HAZARD & CASWELL, Druggists and Pharmacists, 32 Thames street, corner of Church street, and 12 Washington Square.

HEALTHY BREAD, JAMES PYLE'S, THE PERFECT EVER MADE, Sold by all Grocers and Dealers in Flour and Bread.

DIETETIC SALE, JAMES PYLE'S, THE PERFECT EVER MADE, Sold by all Grocers and Dealers in Flour and Bread.

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NEW THIS MORNING.

BOOKS Just Received.—Spurgeon's fourth series; the four series constantly on hand. Glances of Jesus by Haller; Life Thoughts of Deecher, new supply; Narratives of Remarkable Conversations and Revival Experiences; The New York Pulpit in 1885. WARD'S, 130 Thames-st.

LOOK UP! Writing without pen or ink four letters at one time. WARD'S, 130 Thames-st.

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